d) Other industrial sectors.

652 Thirty million schillings were allocated
[393] in 1950 to the investment program of the electro and cable industry. However, only 13 million have been disbursed, while the rest was carried over to 1951. Although the program could not be fully carried out, it was possible to make some necessary improvements and modernizations in this branch.

[387] Of the means provided by counterpart funds (73 million schillings) the chemical industry was allocated 23.1 million schillings as late as December 1950. The major part of investments in this industry was allotted to the nitrogen industry (the nationalized Stickstoffwerke A.G., Linz) which is scheduled to receive a total investment of 45 million schillings. In the last quarter of 1950 a fertilizer bin with a capacity of 50,000 tons was made ready and put into operation. Moreover, an installation for the production of ammoniated-sulphate with a capacity of 95,000 tons annually will be constructed and put into operation in the summer of 1951. The nitrogen industry is one of the most important earners of foreign currency in Austria.

[289] The Austrian pulp and paper industry (one of the oldest and most efficient of Europe) is to receive a total of 490 million schillings for modernization according to the investment program 1950-52. Of this, 220.2 million schillings (70.2 million schillings, however, as late as in December) were allocated out of ERP funds in the year 1950. The counterpart funds and the plants' own funds were used to extend existing boiler rooms and work space and to build new ones. In the same way boilers, bleaching-machines and installation of new paper mill machinery to replace old units were provided. Paper and pulp production has reached the prewar level and can compete in the export market despite sharp competition.

[288] The Austrian textile industry received 90.2 million schillings in 1950 from ERP funds. It was used together with its own funds to provide new machinery.

323 For the extension of the glass industry a
652 total of 95 million schillings was provided out of counterpart funds. The glass industry received 14.1 million schillings in 1950 and, within the scope of the release for December (which, however, will be effected as late as in 1951), 8.4 million schillings.

thrown to pay a visit to their very distant relatives in Vorarlberg (who had remained on their patriarchal inheritance) to teach them new and more modern ways of living and, as opportunity offered, to better in their abode.

These drastic methods of instruction seem to have taught the ancient Vorarlbergers within a remarkably short space of time how to build streets and houses, indeed even regular settlements. They served their apprenticeship in this new art by setting up a fortified castle with its dependent courts and buildings which their distant relatives from the South named "Brigantium", or Brigenz, perhaps in honour of the family of Brigantius which lived there. As at the moment it was the thing to engage in trade, and to give their Vorarlberg connections a concrete example of what trade means—chiefly, taking what one wanted from others and giving them in exchange what one found useless—the Romans founded a Brigantium branch of their world-wide exchange system. As this town on Lake Constance was at the crossroads of some of the most important highways of the time, it soon became well-known to the civilized world.

Thanks to the attentions of their Roman relatives, the people of Vorarlberg and their province soon began to play a part in history.

A trace of special worldly wisdom confronts one on the wall of a house on the outskirts of Montafon:

An honest mind and dealings fair,
Result in nought but wretched care.

A BRAVE PEASANT FOLK

Until the end of the Middle Ages many of the upper valleys of Vorarlberg were very sparsely populated or totally uninhabited. About this time began the exodus of Germanic races

jokingly accuse them of being descended from "gipsies". That is, of course, an exaggeration, but it contains a small grain of truth, for while other parts of Vorarlberg were subject to some feudal lord or other during the Middle Ages, Lustenau was a "freier Reichshof", meaning that anyone might take up residence there without special permission. It was small wonder that all kinds of wandering folk made use of this freedom, though not to the disadvantage of the present day inhabitants! Their vivacity and ready wit have been in part responsible for the prominent part which the people of Lustenau played and still play in Vorarlberg intellectual, more especially musical life and sport.

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"HERE STUDIO DORNBIRN!" This call-signal coming over the ether a dozen times a day has made familiar the name of a town in Vorarlberg which until recently, despite the fact that it has the largest population of the province, led something of the existence of a sleeping beauty. Only in textile-trading circles has its name been famous for many years beyond the frontiers.

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Dornbirn is Vorarlberg's industrial centre. Such a description is usually in itself sufficient to condemn a place, conjuring up as it does a vision of tenements, soot-laden air and a forest of smoking factory chimneys. All who cannot picture an industrial town otherwise are recommended to visit Dornbirn, which has the additional appelation

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Sample of Peasant Weaving from the XVII Century.

361 of "Garden City". The social problem is solved here in noteworthy fashion,
288 for although more than half the population is dependent on industry, it has no proletariat.

133 In grappling with its problems, the town has, of course, been helped by its favourable geographical position. The winter sport resort of Bödele which is easily reached by a picturesque road brings life to Dornbirn as soon as the white carpet covers the ground. In summer its chief attraction is a beautiful and sinister gorge which is reached by a romantic artificial flight of steps—the Rappenlochschlucht. Closed in by walls of rock which tower vertically to a height of several hundred feet, crossed far above by a bridge, the turbulent mountain waters far below foam and roar through the gorge. The spectacle is well calculated to awaken a wholesome respect for the might of those forces which give shape and form to surrounding nature, and through her to our own lives.

133 From the tree-covered summit the hoary keep of Neu-Ems Castle overlooks
712 the valley of the Rhine. The steep crag commanding the town bears the ruins of Alt-Ems, before its destruction in the Appenzeller War one of the greatest castles of the German Reich, equal in size to the famous Wartburg. The palace built by Count Kaspar still stands today at the foot of the Castle Rock. A number of other buildings and historic names lend to Dornbirn that magic of departed grandeur which always lingers around historic walls and ancient monuments.

133 THE GARDEN OF VORARLBERG. In the midst of the plain through which flows the Rhine rises the Kummenberg, a witness to the activity of the Rhine Valley Glacier in the Ice Age. To the south its tree-covered

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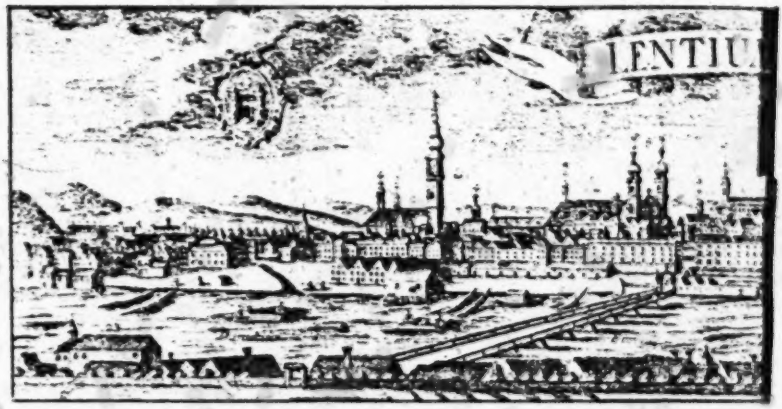

132 by raging storms. Here an early winter may often come to destroy the harvest, the fruit of bitter toil, and sweep away bridges and footpaths so that neighbour is isolated from neighbour.

361 At such times life is easier in the Upper Austrian towns—for instance, in Freistadt, the former frontier fortification north of Kefermarkt. Round the mediaeval town with its wide, turreted square lies a broad moat. On the wall which once defended the citadel whisper ancient lime-trees, casting their shadows over the children who play beneath them.

496 Not far from here runs the line between Linz and Budweis, the first "railway" line constructed on the continent of Europe, which unites the former Crown Lands of Bohemia to Upper Austria. In biedermeier times the citizens of Linz used to make excursions on this railway, travelling far into the country in horse-drawn railway carriages resembling post-coaches. These were in use for 40 years before the horse-drawn was replaced by the steam railway.

133 Up hill, down dale, sometimes in deep valleys, sometimes climbing up to the heights, the Mühlviertel, which has been called, not without reason, the "hunchback"-land, stretches further and further out towards the dim vastness of the Böhmerwald. At the foot of the Dreisesselberg, where Bavaria, Bohemia and Upper Austria meet, rises the broad Mühl from which the district takes its name, its golden-brown waters flowing on to the Prämenstratensian monastery of Schlögl. For many hours one can trace its meanderings through solitary mountain forests, following the sound of the woodsman's axe or the smoke of the charcoal-burners, where the grey wisps 288 float above the lofty crests of the pines. From courtyards and houses come the 248 muffled rhythm of hand-operated spinning wheels. Here flax is grown, spun and bleached.

INDUSTRY

- TEXTILES
- GLASS
- LEATHER

INDUSTRY

- TOBACCO
- SUGAR
- BEER